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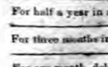

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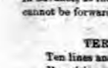

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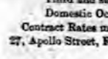

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, with Mails to Kurrachee, after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain BETTS, to Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. positively.

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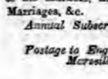

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 9 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M. on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship NORNA, (1,100 Tons, and 250 H. P.,) Captain S. BATE, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at noon, from Mazagon.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 8th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 8th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN (2,300 Tons and 520 H. P.) Captain N. I. SCOTTOWE, will be despatched for the above Ports on Monday the 14th July at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day THURSDAY, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of SATURDAY the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and condition as of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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W. NICOL & Co.,
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June 25, 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

	per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry	Rs. 22
George Duncan & Co. do. do.	„ 20
Good Dinner Sherry	„ 16

NASMYTH MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & DUFFESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curagao
Maraschino
Aniseste
} Liqueurs.

And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	24
White do.	Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 60.		
Brown do.		„	22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity Quarts		„	28
Do. Do. Pints		„	15
Red Seal Quarts		„	24
Do. Do. Pints		„	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	34
Leoville		„	28
St. Julien		„	22
Medoc		„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality A. DePaul Quarts		„	40
Do. A. DePaul Pints		„	21
Do. J. C. Morizet Quarts		„	36
Do. do. Pints		„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still Dombar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	18
CURACOA		„	42
MARASCHINO		„	40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	30
SPIRITS—			
Bundles Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	
do. Julies Robins (30 years old)		„	50
Rum Fine old Jamaica		„	30
Gin—Old Tom Booth, London		„	
Do. Hollands in cases		„	
WHISKEY Glenlivat, Crabbie		„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, RAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

SHIP PRESTON.

Notice to Shippers for Singapore and Hongkong.

IT is intended to clear this Vessel on SATURDAY, and all Freight engaged should be alongside the previous day before noon.

Accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Consignees.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain THOMSON.

Auction Sale of the Wreck of the "James Pilkington."

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, 12 noon,

The wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Griffiths, Master, from Liverpool, as it may then lie on the reef off the west side of the Island of Versava, together with what Cargo may remain. The manifest of the cargo on board when the vessel was wrecked may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

The Purchaser to pay Custom Duty and other expenses (if any).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1862.

ICE.

ICE FACTORY, GIRGAUM.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY next, the Seventh July, Ice will be sold at the Factory Sale Room, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., on Week Days and from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. on Sundays.

Price 9 pies per lb.

1NO. W. HEYCOCK, Managing Partner.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Now Available.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
ELEGANTLY BOUND ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCOTLAND, in a series of 20 pictures, by Wilson.
SPECIMENS OF THE INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS, by the same.
VIEWS AND FIGURES in great variety adapted to Albums, and sufficiently large for framing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material, necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

7, Apollo Street. H. G. BRIGGS.

TO BE SOLD.

A SOUND YOUNG ARAB HORSE. Price Rupees three hundred. Apply to the Office of this paper.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NEW BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	Rs.	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.		13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.		13 „ „
* Laced	Patent Shoes		9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 10th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to 09/16 l.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	T. B. closed.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 with divd.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	99 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	19¾ per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,900	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 50 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 50 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Furry's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company....	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	}	94½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Crowns	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 16-5 to 16-7
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£2	10s.	0d.	to £2	15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds).....	£1	10s.	0d.	to £1	12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....	£2	2s.	6d.	to £2	5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2	2s.	6d.	to £2	5s. 0d.
To Hull	£2	0s.	0d.		
To China	No offers.				
To Clyde.....	Do.				

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 8TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	260 to 261
New Surat	,,	252 to 253
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	260 to 265
New Oomrawtee	,,	248 to 250
New Compta, ...	,,	250 to 251
New Dharwar Sanguneed	,,	338 to 340
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	238 to 240
New Veraval	,,	235 to 238
Khandeish	,,	230 to 232
New Poratocee	,,	239 to 240
New Acoote	,,	260 to 261
New Mangalore	,,	240 to 241
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,555.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Calcutta...at Rs.		6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	,,	7-8 to 7-10 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	,,	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,,	36 to 37 nominal.
	,,	25 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYLLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1863. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN BRYCE, K.
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at Is.	11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 9	Malta (s).....	King	Suez 27 June and Aden 8 July.
	Norwood.....	Finlay.....	Liverpool 2 March.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Monica*, A. Will, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Ajmeer*, A. Asplet, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Liverpool.

Caribou.—1,321 tons Loose Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 9th JULY 1862.

For London.

Istambool.—150 bales Hemp, 412 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass : 101 bales Hemp, 300 cwt., R. Souzba and Co. ; 161 bags Linseed, 241½ cwt., S. and Nowrojee Nanabhoy ; 150 bales Hemp, 412 cwt., Hajee Ebram Soomar.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—125 bales Cotton, 447½ cwt., Khutow Ludha ; 150 bales Madder Roots, 625 cwt., Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Caroline.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Arabian.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Floating Light.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Courjee Ludha ; 104 bales Cotton, 364 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy.

Golconda.— 214 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

Euphrates.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Courjee Mowjee.

For Havre.

Nouvelle Antonietta.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jettha Tricom ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Topan Enderjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Culliandass Nuserwanjee and Co.

For New York.

Crown Point.—1 bale Orchillaweed 3½ cwt., Mooljee Thackersy.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 cases Indigo, 504 lbs., Hajee Mahomed Banker.

For Honghong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co's. 1 box Handkerchiefs, 570 numbers, Jewonjee Nowrojee ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kessrising Doongersydass.

For Madras.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Apparel, Forbes and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Precious Stones, David Sassoon and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S INDIAN NAVY.

459	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
948	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
654	Baremee, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Cheetah, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	River Indus.
420	China, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
390	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1025	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ...	Persian Gulf.
99	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William ...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
610	Feorz, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolaasr, (paddle yacht), Nicolls ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 3 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
510	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
809	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood...	Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones ...	Adamsu Islads.
290	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner).	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
235	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
149	Rifleman, (screw), Wilson ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
935	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
259	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1008	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310	Istamboul, Douchar—Jehangir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	TUTICORIN AND LONDON.	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1152	Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.	
680	Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Hunting Night, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	
1124	Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
894	Joshua, W. Bartlin—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	c. l. May 19)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 1)
839	Virginia, Davies—Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
439	Noveille Antonisette—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. July 4)
	FOR TUTICORIN TO UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.	
960	Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
975	John Tenperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
955	Preston, Moffat—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
871	Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
1201	Futtay Mombarsek—Curoondass Verzdass	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR MANILA.	
885	Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
	FOR COLOMBO.	
272	Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nicolbhoy & Co.	
869	Lizzie Bliss, Pierson — Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	
	FOR MADRAS.	
508	Seringapatam, E. H. Dunn—Lawrence & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
1019	Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	(c. l. July3)
1007	Istamboul, W. Pedder—H. H. Scelick.	
837	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewon Nan Sacoo.	(c. l. July 7)
450	Governor Higginson (s), Greig—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 7)
459	Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 13)
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	MAURITIUS.	
250	Nassy, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c. l. July 7)
	FOR CHINA.	
1600	Columbian, (s) I. N. Skottowe—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. July 7)
	ADEN AND SUEZ.	
988	Salsette, (s) G. C. Burne.	
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemisia, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deens. Carlow, Nacoda.	
1060	Caribon, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	
	City of Poona, Nacoda.	
1120	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
909	Fazel Bhoy, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	
699	Futty Allum, Profrup—Hajee Ebhram.	
696	Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1838	Hahneman, Phillipt—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1090	Iskunderba, Mahomed.	
155	Kesrats Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co. Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
1904	Lord Raglan, Curran—Lawrence & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
524	Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
959	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mevjee.	
449	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nasarol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussain.	
1091	Norah Greame, Bake—M. Bates & Co.	
391	Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.	
1569	Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jumsetjee & Co.	
1435	Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Hoerjee, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
183	Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
1181	Sir Edward Perry, Jaukins.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
578	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
813	Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Hogg—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up).
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

851	Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.	
560	Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.	
649	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
458	Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brothers.	
585	Napoleon III., Versmee.	
401	Valiant Basque, Le Mort—Volkart Brothers.	
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
403	Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
	FOR BOMBAY.	
776	Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
736	Adeline, Tenas—Volkart Brothers.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

599	Alexander, Tander.....	Feb. 11
474	Allen, Anderson	April 4
600	A. B. Coutts, Robbright ...	
656	Clarendon, King.....J. L. Dunolly & Co.	Feb. 15
493	Electric, Syrott	
413	Euphrates, Cowen	Jan. 30
513	General Havelock, Spow

LATEST.

EIGHT DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 26*th June*.

America June fourteenth.

News interesting, but no fresh events.

Liverpool Cotton Market, great excitement.

Best Surats, twelve pence half penny.

Judgment in case of Williams' Essays and Reviews; part of accusations rejected; part to be reformed; leave given to appear to both parties.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 10th AND 18th JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. S. *Malta* arrived in our harbour yesterday evening with the English Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 27th June at 6 P.M. and arrived at Aden on the 3rd July. She brings the following

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mr. Litchfield; Mrs. Blackmore; Mr. J. B. Humble; Mr. J. Traill; Mr. J. Miller, Surgeon, Co.'s Service; five second class, nine Engineers, and one Joiner, Co.'s Service.

From Marseilles.—Captain D. C. Ramsay; Captain Healey; Mr. J. J. Woolley; Mr. Hathaway; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Johnston; Mr. Benn; and Mr. Lewis, Advocate General.

At midnight on the 27th June, she exchanged signals with the P. & O. S. S. *Nepaul* from Mauritius and Aden steering for Suez.

The following ships were at Suez, viz.: H. I. M. S. Transport *Gervaiz*, H. I. M. Gunboat *St. Croix*, and the P. & O. S. S. *Nemesis*.

The following ships were at Aden, viz.: H. M. S. *Zenobia*, H. M. schooners *Mahi* and *Constance*, H. I. M. S. Transport *European*, and the steamer *Telegraph*.

The *Malta* experienced a strong monsoon and very heavy sea during her passage from Aden to Bombay.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Canning died on the 17th of June.

The Confederates at Richmond have attacked M'Clellan's army, routed one division, and taken a large quantity of guns and baggage. The next day the battle was renewed, when the Confederates retired within their lines. The loss of the Federals is estimated at 7000. The Confederates have evacuated Corinth. Their fleet in the Mississippi has since been defeated by the Federals, who now occupy Memphis. General Banks has recrossed the Potomac with reinforcements.

The Federal General Butler has issued an infamous proclamation against the ladies of New Orleans, which has drawn down universal indignation throughout Europe.

The check of the French troops by the Mexicans has been confirmed. Reinforcements are to be sent from France immediately.

There have been rumours of a meditation by France and England between the belligerents in America; but Earl Russell has declared that no such intention is entertained at present.

The Pope has addressed an allocution to the Bishops assembled at Rome, calling upon them to support the temporal power of the Holy See, in defence of which they have delivered a manifesto. The Turin Parliament has voted an address declaring the right of the Italian people to Rome.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service:—Major E. Magnay, Retired List, Bengal Army—Lieut.-Gen. James Ketchen, Royal (Madras) Artillery—Captain R. C. B. Highmoor, Royal (Madras) Artillery—G. B. Seton-Karr, Esq., Bombay Civil Service—Lieutenant T. Heffernan, Retired List, Bombay Army—Captain F. W. M. Atkins, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lord Lyons is returning home on leave from America.

The King of the Belgians has undergone another operation. His majesty's condition has since improved.

The dissolution of the French Legislative Body has been decided upon.

The Social Science Congress and the International Philanthropic Congress have closed their sittings in London.

The policy of the Spanish government in reference to Mexico has been assailed in Congress. The minister has declared his objection to any other than a Spanish prince on the Mexican throne.

An European Congress for the settlement of political questions is again talked of.

The prince of Wales has returned to England.

An assembly of representatives from the different German States is about to be held for the discussion of pressing questions.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel has approved of the new ministry.

Russia, it is said, is willing to recognise Italy, if the organisation of Polish refugees be prohibited.

The Japanese ambassadors have declined an invitation from the Swiss Federal Government.

Lord Palmerston has strongly condemned in Parliament General Butler's proclamation.

The Pope is said to have officially notified to the French government that he will not consent to any terms of compromise.

A terrible and destructive fire has taken place at St. Petersburg.

Lord Palmerston has been elected Master of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Prince Consort.

Fresh disturbances have broken out between the Servians and Turks.

The adhesion of Saxony to the commercial treaty with France has been unanimously voted by the Chamber.

The Corporation of the City of London are about to give a grand entertainment to the distinguished foreigners now in London.

The Queen's Vase at Ascot was won by Tim Whiffler.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

Banks and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 day's sight, 1s. 11⅞d.; 30 days' 2s. Madras, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 109½.

Indian Five per Cents., 107⅞.

Consols for Money, 91⅝ to 91⅞ ex div; Ditto, Account, July 10 (ex div.) 91⅞ to 92.

Bank of England rate of discount 3 per cent.

Money Market steady.

English Funds have been very dull.

Produce Markets are quiet. *Tea* steady. *Silk* not so firm. *Sugar* again lower. *Rice* in more demand. *Saltpetre* dull. *Jute* firmer. *Cutch* flat. *Shellac* steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 82s. to 86s.; good middling, 87s. to 88s.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market closes firmly.

Linseed dull at 59s. to 60s for Calcutta; *Rapeseed* still quoted at 71s. for Guzerat, and Calcutta at 64s. on the spot.

Cocoanut Oil quiet at £52 for Ceylon and £53 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling fair New Orleans, 13¾d. per lb.; fair Broach, 10½d.; fair Dhollera, 9d. per lb. Market still advancing.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs., 9s. per piece; 8½lbs., 11s. to 11s. 3d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 15½d. per lb. Market very firm.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE universal hush of expectation has been followed by the roar of battle. The Confederates and Federals have met within sight of the walls of Richmond, and although the result was in no sense decisive, the conflict itself was one of the most fierce and sanguinary, for its duration, that has yet taken place between the belligerents. In order that the action may be properly understood, it is necessary to indicate the nature of the ground on which it occurred.

A part of M'Clellan's army had crossed Chickahominy River, during the week ending on Saturday, May 31; and were attacked by the Confederates, under General Casey and defeated. The contest was again renewed on the following morning, and after a desparate struggle the Confederates were driven back at the point of the bayonet, with a loss of 12,000 dead. 3,000 killed and wounded on the part of the Federals.

The victory is claimed by the North. But all the advantages of it are obviously on the side of the South.

The recent flight of Banks and his four thousand followers across the Potomac has been retrieved by his return in force into Virginia. General Fremont has executed a rapid march of a hundred miles through the mountains of Western Virginia for the purpose of effecting a junction with Banks, Jackson's army abandoning Strasbourg as he approached. The valley of the Shenandoah is, therefore, again occupied in great part, if not entirely, by the Federals.

At Corinth, General Beauregard has pursued a similar course, quietly evacuating the town, and carrying away with him everything he required. It is suspected that this noiseless and mysterious retreat—for nobody knows in what direction he has retired—is merely the screen of ulterior designs. It is very likely that the Confederates are playing this Parthian game simply to gain time. Summer is coming; and summer is their most powerful ally.

At New Orleans the spirit of resistance to the new powers continues to manifest itself in all possible shapes short of open violation of the law. General Butler has allowed himself to be so much incensed by the patriotism of the ladies, that he has issued a proclamation against them which has the merit of being the most disgraceful military order that ever appeared in the civilized world. It is decreed by this order that ladies who offer any offence to the soldiers shall be treated as women of the town "plying their vocation!" The effect produced by this announcement upon the people of every country in Europe may readily be conceived; and the burst of indignation which broke out from the whole press of the Continent at once drew a marked and shuddering line between the moral sense of the new world and the old. The subject has been alluded to in both Houses of Parliament, had ministers have not hesitated to speak of it in those terms of manly indignation which it is peculiarly calculated to provoke. It is by no means clear that the American government has thought it necessary to visit this monstrous act with any mark of displeasure. A Washington paper announces that General Butler has been succeeded as military commandant of New Orleans by General Shepley; but in fact General Shepley was appointed to that subordinate function by General Butler himself, who, for all we know to the contrary, still holds the supreme appointment of general commanding the department of the Gulf. We shall be ready to acknowledge that the American government has purified itself of this infamy, when we hear that General Butler has been dismissed the service, and declared incapable of carrying arms under the Federal Flag for the rest of his life.

In our last we observed that a strong desire existed in Europe to bring this fruitless war to a conclusion, and that it was probable that mediation, sooner or later, would be brought to bear upon it. A subsequent rumour of negotiations to that effect shows that the feeling was even more ripe for expression than he had ventured to anticipate.—*Home News, June* 18.

The news that a check had been sustained by the French in Mexico has been fully confirmed. Reinforcements, at first to the number of five thousand, to be increased if necessary, are to be forwarded immediately to the scene of contention, and no efforts are to be spared to insure the success of the enterprise.—*Id.*

The position of the French troops in Mexico is almost the sole topic conversation in Paris. An additional credit of 15,000,000f for the expedition has been added to the budget and willingly voted by the corps legislatif, and the government are losing no time in sending reinforcements; 500 men have sailed from Nantes and are this 1,000 from Strasbourg. We may here mention that reports from Key West to the 30th May, brought to England by the latest steamer from New York, confirm the news that the French troops had been repulsed by the Mexicans. These reports affirm that a Federal frigate from Vera Cruz had brought information that the French had been repulsed by the Mexicans, and were retreating on Vera Cruz with heavy loss. The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' says:—"Reinforcements of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, if not more, are to be sent at once. It is rumoured that General Lorences was wounded in the affair of Puebla."—*Id.*

LATTEST INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

(From the Home News, June 18.)

IT is with feelings of profound regret that we announce to our readers the death of Lord Canning, which took place yesterday morning at 6 o'clock

The end was not unexpected. India had done its final work upon him during the last year of his government—the one fatal year too much, which bereaved him of that admirable woman, whose loss he never recovered; and when he landed in England it was visible to his friends that his constitution had suffered a severe shock. Still they hoped against hope. But his real condition soon became apparent. His strength daily diminished. He never was able to appear in public; and even while reassuring rumours of his approaching accession to a position of high responsibility in the Imperial Government were eagerly circulated, the statesman who had carried our eastern empire in safety through one of the most perilous passages in its history was slowly sinking into his grave.

Thus, within a short space of time, two Viceroys of India—each distinguished by the display of great abilities under exceptional circumstances—may be as truly said to have fallen at their posts as if they had died on the field of battle. Differing widely in their policy, there were some singularly striking points of resemblance in their personal experience. Their governments were alike disturbed by grave domestic difficulties; both came home widowed; both came home to die, disappointing the hopes the country entertained of their future devotion to its service; and the name borne by each passed away with its last illustrious possessor. But here the resemblance ceased. It is not a moment to carry the comparison any further. It is enough to record of Lord Canning that he left India happier, more contented and more prosperous than he found it, in spite of that disastrous and sanguinary outbreak which for a time jeopardised the very existence of our power in the East. To his wisdom and firmness, his calm impartiality and well-balanced judgment, England owes more than we, his contemporaries, are in a position to estimate adequately; nor can full justice be done to a career, remarkable rather for the exercise of sound and solid qualities than of brilliant or extraordinary genius, till time shall have collected the materials upon which the future historian may construct the complete narrative of his administration. It was well observed by Lord Lyveden, in a few mourning words that were spoken last night in the House of Lords, under the influence of deep emotion, and in the hush of an assembly striken by a sudden grief, that Lord Canning did not die too soon for his fame. He had only accomplished his great labour: and it was not likely that, had he lived, any opportunity equal to the past would have again called his powers into action. That consideration in some degree softens our sense of a calamity which has touched the hearts of all classes of the people with a real sorrow.

AMERICA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE FLEET NEAR MEMPHIS.—By a steamer which has just arrived at Londonderry from America, we have received despatches from New York to the 9th of June, reporting several incidents of considerable moment. A naval engagement had taken place on the Mississippi, near Memphis, resulting in the destruction of the Confederate fleet. All the Confederate vessels were destroyed but one. Memphis surrendered immediately afterwards, and is now in possession of the Federals. The Confederates had evacuated Fort Wright before the engagement commenced.

In eastern Virginia no further action had taken place. The late engagement before Richmond was more severe than was first reported, the Federal loss being now estimated at 7000 men—an advance of 4000 upon the previous report. The Confederates claim the victory. General J. Johnston is reported to be seriously wounded. Gustavus Smith now commands the Confederates before Richmond. A correspondent of the 'Philadelphia Press' of June 7 says it is reported that the Federal gunboats had passed the Confederate batteries on the James River below Richmond, and that the Monitor had passed through the obstructions sunk in the river by the Confederates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

Earl Granville, with evident emotion, said—It is my duty, however painful, to inform the House of the loss of one of its most distinguished members. That great, just, and courageous man, Lord Canning, is no more. He has, under Divine Providence, by the highest qualities that dignify statesmanship, preserved and strengthened the dominion of his Sovereign and his country over a vast and prosperous empire. He has sacrificed, but not thrown away, his own life, and that of one dearer to him, in the work. This House will, in unison with the Queen and her people, appreciate the national loss we have sustained.

A few moments passed in profound silence.

Lord Chelmsford then said—In the absence of the noble earl (the Earl of Derby) I cannot refrain from joining in the strong expressions of regret which we have just heard from the noble lord. I am sure your lordships deeply sympathise with those sentiments, and I only wish I had words to express my sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained.

Lord Brougham—My lords, I am sure there can be no dissentient voice, not only in Parliament, but throughout the country, to the expression of deep regret at the loss we have just sustained. Without any distinction of party, and without any difference of rank, I believe it will be admitted that the talents and the virtues of Lord Canning stand as high and in as proud a position as those of any man who has ever served the Queen. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Lyveden—Having been associated with Lord Canning during the most eventful period of his career, I cannot refrain from saying one or two words on this occasion. It is greatly to the honour of Lord Canning that he went out to India impressed with the belief that he would have a long reign of peace and prosperity, during which he would be able to promote the social happiness and the material welfare of the people of India. But during his sway the greatest insurrection which history records took place, and in place of new financial arrangements he had to display his energy and his resources in defending the empire of the Queen. Equally incapable on the one hand of being induced to do what was wrong by popular applause, and of being deterred from doing what was right by popular detraction, he had the infinite glory of finishing his career as he intended to commence it—by setting right the finances of the country, and by improving its social condition. His private and attached friends, as well as the whole country, must deeply lament his loss, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that he died not too soon for his glory, and that he was withdrawn from the scene after achieving the greatest honour which can be gained by an Englishman—that of having preserved for his country one of its most important provinces, and raised it to a state of prosperity which it had never enjoyed before.—(Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Sykes asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the statement in the military journals that 4000 troops were immediately to be sent to India; whether the additional annual cost of these troops, amounting to above £400,000, independently of £13 per man for home charges suddenly thrown upon the revenues of India would not destroy the equilibrium of receipt and expenditure provided for in Mr. Laing's budget for 1862-3; and whether it was prudent to suffer the continuance of the alleged existing irritation in India arising from the pressure of the income-tax to assist in the maintenance of the present large European force in a time of peace.

Sir C. Wood was understood to say that no measures out of the ordinary course had been taken in sending troops to India. A certain amount of force had been fixed for that empire, and he did not believe that it had been reached at that moment.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

TIMES.

WE are suddenly called upon to register one more victim to the great strain of exertion and the generous self-sacrifice by which honour is won and this empire maintained. Lord Canning has returned only to die. After governing India through a mutiny, a transfer of allegiance, a period of unusual social development, and almost a bankruptcy, and after surviving many who had shared his troubles, far and near, with a vigour which seemed to promise that he would long be pointed at as the living monument of a great crisis, he has only just lived to tread once more his native soil. As the world counts these things, his case is a hard one. At the urgent entreaty of his political friends he had stayed out a year beyond the usual term. That year over, Lady Canning, whose health had given way to the climate, and who had been seized with a strong longing for England; had come from the hills of Darjeeling to Calcutta to embark for England. Her husband was to meet her there, but he was detained up the country by official duties and State ceremonies, and at last found her dying, as it too soon appeared. Arriving in this country with at least the credit of having recruited his strength by the voyage, he hastened to his wife's family. On his return to town, he found himself suffering from a cold, and was unable to see even those friends whom he earnestly desired to see, and who as earnestly desired to see him. The stock of strength which had carried him through an unexampled succession of labours, anxieties, and sorrows, was now exhausted, and could not be at once recruited. He died yesterday morning (June 17). As his father just reached the goal of his ambition, and then, as if no longer sustained by the pursuit, ceased at once from the race and from life itself, the late Governor-General of India only lived to return home, which had been for some time his life's hope. This was the one thought in which power, honour, wealth, State, and all that men value, had become merged, and thus has it been realised. Lord Canning had scarcely arrived in India before the mutiny overthrew every anticipation he could have formed, and every intention he could have arrived at as to policy of his government. Desiring, like every other governor-general, to have peace in his time, and full of schemes for improvement, he found himself engaged in not one, but many wars, within the pale of his own government, and unable to move out of his own palace without the risk of meeting an enemy even in his own attendants. All eyes were then turned upon him, and everybody asked what Lord Canning was doing, and whether he was equal to the emergency. At this time, with the calmer and wider view which all can take of that terrible crisis, men will not ask, as rash men then did, whether a prompter hand could have cut the knot quicker. The prevailing belief now is that so great and deep a mass of disaffection could only be cured by the slow and sure process of a regular war. The affair was soon in the hands of generals, whom Lord Canning had to choose, to encourage, to support, and to supply. Nor was he ever charged with a failure of these duties. He had the still more difficult task of combining humanity with a vigorous prosecution of the war, and of restraining the passions of men maddened with injuries, indignant at treachery, and smarting with losses. He did interfere with a strong hand between vengeance and its victims, and so prevented the growth of bitter animosities, and perhaps endless retaliations. His timely interference in favour of those who laid down their arms no doubt contributed to the general submission, and the present happy oblivion of offences. The war over, there followed the long and delicate process of pacification. To the distant spectator, and to those who went on the maxim that a conquest should pay its own expenses, Lord Canning appeared to deal lavishly with the means placed at his disposal. He forgave, reinstated, and rewarded with more than imperial clemency and generosity. But it is as easy to underrate the difficulties of peace as it had been to despair of a successful ending to the war. The result was peace, order, and loyalty. The loss of a European army by the want of a little tact was due rather to the military authorities than to Lord Canning. Then following the greatest difficulty of all—the restoration of Indian finance, without throwing excessive burdens on the native industry and means, and without an entire stoppage of the public works. This great work has now cost several most valuable lives, and taken all the heart and strength out of more. Every day we ask who is the next victim, and who will go out to India to add one more name to the sad list. He must be a bold man who will undertake all the duties of an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the aggravation of Indian politics and an Indian climate. In these days, when talent competes for everything, the highest and the most responsible places are with difficulty filled. For Lord Canning's successor we had to go to the man who had reunited discordant factions in British America, and twice dictated peace to the Emperor of China.

POST.

SCARCELY two months have passed since the Attorney-General of the Prince of Wales, Sir William Alexander, proceeded from London in Passion-week to meet the late Viceroy of India at Marseilles, where he arrived in Easter-week. But although then feeble and suffering from extreme debility, no one supposed that the career of Lord Canning was to be so suddenly and so prematurely interrupted. On the contrary, hopeful friends and admirers looked forward to the successful Governor-General of India occupying a high post perhaps in the existing ministry. The name of Canning, as connected with the earldom, is now extinct. But though Canning, the orator and statesman, has left no posterity, now that his youngest son dies without issue, yet his name will live for evermore in the history of England, and the name of his third son and successor, who attained the dignity of an earldom, will also shine forth not less resplendantly than his own. As an orator, writer, and leader of men, it may be conceded that Earl Canning was inferior to his sire; but as a great governor, as a great ruler, posterity will pronounce that he equalled, if he did not surpass, the great politician and party leader. It is to the eternal praise of the deceased statesman that after six years of unexampled anxiety he left India in peace, and we may say in prosperity. Law and order were and are vindicated, the visitation of famine was thoughtfully provided against, schools and educational institutions for natives were encouraged, and contentment and prosperity were growing apace. These things were all due to Lord Canning; and, considering that he had put down the most formidable of rebellions between 1857 and 1859, it is a proof of his wonderful ability and statesmanship that, in 1861, he had restored confidence, and placed India in a position to take a leading part in her own regeneration, and in other social, moral, and political improvements. But he, who could renew the existence of a great empire, was powerless to preserve his own. It is now, as it ever has been—the most brilliant human career terminates at last in the short step by which time merges in eternity.

DAILY NEWS.

THE scene of Lord Canning's labours was so far away, and the details of his administration so little known, that comparatively few of his countrymen are aware of the real nature and value of the services the statesman who died yesterday morning rendered to his country. It is said vaguely that he saved our Indian empire, and this is perfectly true. But it must be remembered what this involved. Lord Canning had to save the Government of the country not only from its open enemies but from its professed and real but mistaken friends. He had to encounter and resist the assaults not only of desperate rebels in the field, but of terrified renegades in the council chamber; to suppress the efforts of loyal Englishmen as well as mutinous sepoys. His greatest difficulties, in fact, came from this source. Throughout that terrible crisis the most bitter and harassing foes of the governor-general were those of his own national household. No doubt the horrors of the mutiny tended to rouse the passions, to excite the imagination, and distract the judgment of the European in the country. But the inhabitants of the capital, the European population of Calcutta, from the highest to the lowest, were absolutely carried away by a blind desire for revenge, a kind of fanatical impulse against the natives indiscriminately. They clamoured wildly in favour of a vindictive policy, and loudly demanded that the Government should be the agent and instrument of their excited passions. At such a moment it was extremely difficult to resist a demand of this kind. The mutiny was still raging, fearful atrocities were daily committed, and the Europeans were almost unanimous in their demand for severe measures against the natives. Everything depended on the coolness, wisdom, and determination of the Viceroy. Had he yielded to the demand of the Europeans, the rebellion against the Government would have been converted into a war of races, and the fate of British rule in India would have been hopelessly sealed. His wisdom and firmness saved not only the territory, but, what was of far more importance, the character of the British Government in India. He restored confidence to the natives, convinced them of our honesty for purpose, and prepared the way for the beneficent, economical, financial, and political changes that have followed. The ruler who accomplished objects so noble in themselves, and so great in their results, has attained the best title to lasting fame, and dies full of honours. It may be doubted, indeed, whether Lord Canning's substantial fame will not hereafter equal that of his more illustrious father. His rule in a post of the first rank was less varied and brilliant, but the services he rendered to his country were perhaps equally illustrious and important.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

IF any man might be said to have earned the ease and comfort of quiet days—to have had the right, if that expression may be permitted, of looking forward to long and honourable repose among his countrymen—Lord Canning was that man. He had outlived slander and factious opposition; he had given back to his royal mistress, undiminished by a gem, the coronet intrusted to him; and he had descended the vice-regal throne with the gratitude of his native subjects, and the admiration and thanks of the majority of English in India. Yet, if Providence had so willed, the task which Lord Canning might yet have accomplished was greater, though less striking, than that which he had already achieved. The close of his rule was marked by two, among many measures, of real statesmanship and wisdom, and timely as regards European as well as eastern interests. These measures—the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land tax—have now lost their chief champion. They are not yet put into practice; they hang somewhere still entangled by needless obstructions, while the time for giving them full effect is passing. To their vindication and establishment Lord Canning would have brought an authority which stay-at-home officials dare not have questioned. That authority is for ever wanting now. But surely the greatest honour which could be shown to a good man's memory would be to give full effect to the designs which last occupied his benevolent mind. We trust that this will be done; jealousy between the viceroy and the India-house cannot and should not survive the grave, where better things are buried. It would be a noble monument to the late viceroy to let his death expedite, instead of interrupting, the reforms which occupied his dying thoughts.

MORNING STAR.

THERE have been governors-general who would have left the sepoy mutiny to be repressed by other hands, content that a way of retreat to the ships was kept open. There have been governors-general whose delicate natures would have broken down under the feverish excitement of the emergency. Lord Canning was unlike either of these. He was calm, but intensely solicitous. He kept his head clear while his heart was beating with anxiety. He delegated no duties that he could himself perform. He evaded no responsibilities, and allowed none of his prerogatives to lie idly in times that required the strong hand of rule. He refused to be frightened into severity or stimulated into vindictiveness. Immoveable in courage was the virtue of the hour, he shown serenely in mercy when he had power to punish. Lord Canning must have found himself well-nigh powerless during that first year of the viceregal reign which elapsed between his arrival in Calcutta and the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut—powerless to contend at once with the traditions of his council and the contrary influences of the two Governments at home. But as he acquired the official knowledge without which the strongest will is baffled and the cleverest designs prove futile, he applied himself resolutely to the work of administration—laboured at it with the earnestness of a man intent upon the establishment of a new system—and seems to have made himself a real and responsible ruler. For when the rebellion was at an end, Lord Canning did not sink into the quiet enjoyment of his almost imperial position. The last three years of Indian history have been years of improvement. The progress made in public works, in the redress of grievances, in the adjustment of finance, has been small as compared with the vast necessities of India, but very considerable as compared with the immense obstructions to be encountered. Imperfect, and even utterly inadequate, as are all the changes of this kind effected, the principal of them being the establishment of representative councils and the reduction of the armies—they are such as to mark the beginning of that long-desired epoch in which the connection of India with England may be one of mutual gratitude and pride.

Charles John Canning was born at Gloucester-lodge, Brompton—a house now incorporated with the Kensington Museum—in 1812, the third son of the celebrated George Canning. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which college Mr. Gladstone, and Lords Dalhousie and Elgin were at the same time. Lord Canning, then Mr. Canning (for the peerage which his father had earned was given in the first instance to his mother), entered upon public life in 1836, when he appeared in the House of Commons as member for Warwickshire. In September, 1835, he had married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and sister of the Marchioness Dowager of Waterford. In 1837 his mother died, and he went to the Upper House. When Sir R. Peel came into power, in 1841, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held this post till 1846, in spite of the inconvenience of having both the Secretary and the Under-Secretary of the same department in the House of Lords. Of course, Lord Aberdeen could not be spared from the Foreign-office, and it may be imagined both that Lord Canning would feel anxious to distinguish himself in the same political line as his father, and that Sir Robert Peel, in tender memory of the past, would be particularly ready to further the political aspirations of George Canning's son. For a month or two, in the reconstructed Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Canning was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; but in July, 1846, he resigned with his party, and, declining high office at the hands of Lord Derby, returned with the coalition Ministry in 1853. In the Government of Lord Aberdeen Lord Canning was Postmaster-General, and distinguished himself as far as possible in such a department by his administrative capacity. He worked very hard, made many changes in the internal organisation of the department, and set on foot the practice of submitting annually to Parliament a report of the work, and especially the progress, achieved by the Post-office. He held the same appointment for a short time in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but it became necessary, as the year 1855 wore on, to select a successor to Lord Dalhousie, and none seemed so fit to send out as his college friend, Lord Canning. The peculiar fitness of this selection lay in the fact that the governor-generalship was the destined prize of which George Canning had been balked. He had received the appointment, he was on the eve of starting for India, when Lord Castlereagh committed suicide, and the Foreign-office was left without a head. Canning, a comparatively poor man, gave up the chances of acquiring a fortune in the splendid post of viceroy, in order to win a name for himself at home, and perhaps to reach the Premiership. He did win a name, and he did become First Minister, but he died in the effort. These were events which Lord Palmerston, as a Canningite, could not forget, and Lord Canning, otherwise well qualified for the post, was appointed to succeed Lord Dalhousie. He began his reign in India on the last day of February, 1856. The events of it are so recent, and so well known to our readers, that it can scarcely be necessary for us now to recall them. Lord Canning, who was raised to an earldom in consequence of his service in India, has left no family. His titles, therefore, die with him, and the line of George Canning now survives only in Lady Clanricarde and her children. His lordship died yesterday morning, June 17, at a quarter-past 6 o'clock a.m., at his residence in Grosvenor-square.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.

THE East India and London Shipping Company's screw steamer *Queen of the South*, 2291 tons, 300 horse-power, which arrived in the Thames on the 12th of June, from Madras, with time-expired men and detachments of invalid troops on board, landed her troops at Government-quay, Gravesend, on the 13th, when the detachments were forthwith conveyed to Chatham garrison. The *Queen of the South* left Madras on the 7th of March, touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of April, and sailed thence on the 16th; she crossed the Line on the 9th of May, and first sighted the Scilly Islands on the 9th of June. She brings home 94 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 63 children. The troops belong to the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, 43rd Light Infantry, 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, 68th Light Infantry, and 69th Regiment, and 74th Highlanders, the whole under the command of Captain E. Bradbury, 1st Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant G. H. Cherry, 49th Madras Native Infantry, and Staff-Surgeon J. Clements. One prisoner, a deserter from the 69th Regiment, was taken on board at the Cape. In addition to the troops, the *Queen of the South* brought home nearly 100 passengers, among whom are Colonel Hall, of the 49th Madras Native Infantry, Major Ross, 71st Native Infantry, Major Campbell and Major Fooks, of the Indian Army. During the passage eight deaths and three births occurred on board. The deaths included four soldiers from diseases contracted prior to their embarkation. Among the deaths were Mr. Carrall, schoolmaster, 60th Rifles, who was returning to England on leave; one corporal of the 68th, one man of the 43rd, and one of the 60th, together with four passengers. The passage from Madras to the Thames, including detentions, occupied 96 days, during which light southerly and easterly winds were experienced, which enabled the screw to be dispensed with for a considerable portion of the voyage.

The East Indiaman Barham, 1149 tons, Captain A. Consitt, belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall, 104 days from Madras, also disembarked her troops at Gravesend on June 18, under the direction of Lieutenant and Adjutant Saville and the staff from Chatham garrison. The detachments brought home consist of 120 men of all ranks belonging to the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, Royal Artillery, Madras Fusiliers, 1st battalion 1st Royals, 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish, 43rd Light Infantry, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, 68th Light Infantry, 69th Regiment, 74th Highlanders, and 91st Regiment, with one prisoner and four insane men. The Barham embarked her troops at Madras on the 25th of February, and sailed the following day. She arrived at St. Helena on the 25th of April, and sailed thence the same day, crossed the Line on the 8th of May, and sighted the Land's End on the 9th of June. The officers in command of the troops are Captain the Hon. A. E. Harris, 43rd Light Infantry; and Lieut. H. Morris, Madras army, and Dr. Williams in medical charge. The following officers also arrived in the Barham as passengers:—Colonel Gordon, 8th Light Cavalry; Colonel Codrington, Madras army; Major Windham, Madras Native Infantry; Major Adyes, Indian army; and Assist.-Surgeon Macartney, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles. Eleven deaths and three births occurred on board during the passage. After medical inspection the troops requiring hospital treatment were removed to Fort Pitt.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

The Rev. W. H. Schwabe	Bombay	
A. Rogers.....	"	Civil Service.
Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Marriott...	"	Staff Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Fuller	"	Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Ballingall	"	Retired.
Capt. W. Dickinson.....	"	Staff Corps.
Lieut. F. J. Caldecott	"	Artillery.
Lieut. T. P. B. Walsh.....	"	1st N. I.
Surgeon-Major W. Arbuckle ...		

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut. W. H. Yates..... Bombay 3rd N. I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

W. M. Coghlan ..... Bombay Civil Service.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The sales this week both in the London and Liverpool markets have been extensive. In the former 10,000 bales are reported at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. On the spot Tinnevelly was sold yesterday at 9¼d. to 9¾d. and "to arrive" 8¾d. has been paid for western Madras. The advance at Liverpool is ¼d. per lb. on the average. The business to arrive has been unprecedentedly large, and each day the sales must have equalled those on the spot; many spinners have bought in anticipation of future wants. The quotations "to arrive" now are Sawginned, 10⅜.; Broach 9⅛d.; Dholleràh and Oomrawuttee, 9¼d. to 9½d.; and Comptah, 9¾d. per lb., March sailings commanding ¼d. per lb. more than April or May shipments.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

A further advance of 3d. per piece on Shirtings and ⅛d. per lb. on Yarns was asked by makers yesterday, and has somewhat checked business. The quotations are for Grey Shirtings, weighing 7lb., 8s. 9d. to 9s.; 8½lbs., 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; for Grey Jacconets, weighing 2¼lb., 3s. 6d.; for T Cloths, weighing 6lb., 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per piece. Mule Twist, good second quality, No. 40 sells at 15½d. per lb.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COTTON.—The improvement at Manchester, and the prevailing opinion that the supply of cotton will be very short for sometime to come, has influenced this market, and a very extensive business has been transacted, prices of all descriptions advancing fully ¼d. per lb. and the tendency is still upward. A very large proportion of the business has been in Tinnevelly. Western Madras has also been in request, and Dhollera, which has been for some time neglected and comparatively cheap, has at length attracted attention. A report of this week's business will be found in our Latest City Intelligence.

The sales on the spot are—

3920	bales Surat, fair to good sawginned, 10¼d. to 11¼d.; very middling to good fair Broach, 8¾d. to 10d.; fully fair Oomrawuttee, 8¾d.; middling to good Dhollera, 8d. to 9d.; middling to fully fair Compta, 8d. to 8¾d.; middling fair Mangarole, 7¾d.	
7320	"	Tinnevelly, fair to good 8¾d. to 9d.
1320	"	Western, fair to good fair, 8¼d. to 8¾d.

Tl, 12560 bales.

The sales for arrival consist of—

300	bales	Tinnevelly, 8¼d., guaranteed good fair.
1200	"	Western, 8¾d. to 8¾d. guaranteed fair.
500	"	New Broach, 9d. to 9 5-16d., guaranteed fair.
175	"	New Acote, 8¾d., guaranteed fair.
200	"	Oomrawuttee, 8¼d., guaranteed equal to sample.
2700	"	China, 8¾d., guaranteed equal to sample.

Tl., 5076 bales.

RAPE AND OILSEEDS though scarce are not in much request; Calcutta is still quoted, 54s.; Bombay Guzerat is 70s. to 71s.; brown Perozepore, 68s. to 67s.; yellow Scinde, 66s. to 67s. For distant arrival Guzerat offers 66s. 6d. to 68s., and brown Perozepore at 63s. to 65s., c. f. and i. White Sesame on the spot 70s., brown or mixed 67s., Poppy, 58s. c. f. and i. and bags; Niger, 54s. delivered; Egyptian Cottonseed, £7 15s. to £8.

LINSEED OIL.—The market is steady at £39 on the spot here, and at £38 to £38 5s. in Hull; £36 5s. to £36 10s. the last six months, £35 5s. September to December, and £34 January to June.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL BROKERS' ASSOCIATION COTTON CIRCULAR, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

There has been a very active market throughout the week, and an unusual demand for Surats to arrive; under the influence of this, and of the rapidly diminishing stock, prices have continued to advance almost daily; quotations of the current qualities of American are raised ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. With a steady demand, Egyptian of the middle qualities has advanced ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. As regards Brazil, there have been some large sales of Pernams and Macceio, and prices generally are ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. dearer. In Surat there has been a very extensive demand from all classes of buyers; the supply offering is in some descriptions limited; buyers have to pay a general advance of fully ⅛d. per lb., and in some classes of Ginned Dharwar, Oomrawuttee, and Compta ¼d. per lb. advance has been currently paid, Speculators have taken altogether 22,660 bales, viz., 1640 American, 520 Egyptian, 1020 Pernam, 900 Maceio, 17,380 Surat, and 1000 Madras; exporters have taken 23,250 bales, viz., 5210 American, 2300 Pernam, 200

phemisms for legalised robbers, extortioners and murderers. Authority has been employed not to benefit the people but their rulers; laws have been but easy roads to fresh spoliation; and guaranteed promises, the preludes to more extended plunder. The English are regarded, in the words of a native, as "evil spirits in human shape sent by the Great God to punish them for their sins." If our empire were overthrown to-morrow there would not be a single regret from Cape Comorin to the snows of Thibet; and the belief is universal that, this time will come, and that speedily. It is evident that financial trust in us can only be forced from them by the most literal agreement between promise and deed experience under all varieties of circumstance and after any interval o time.

We printed a short time back a government circular, addressed to all the Collectors, embodying the precise principles we have just laid down, and directing that in cases of doubt or difficulty, the officials should interpret the law in favor of the holder of the note. In the Presidency town nothing could be better than the arrangements made by the bank, and the consequence is that the use of the notes is greatly extending among the natives, and numbers of hoards of bullion and jewels are already disappearing before the convenience and security of Government promises.

In the Mofussil, however, we are sorry to say that the case is altogether different; we do not know from what cause, but the fact is certain that every obstacle is presented to the free circulation of the new notes. Several instances have already been published or brought before the Central Government but they are continually occurring. Only the other day at the treasury of one of the largest and wealthiest collectorates, a note for five hundred Rupees was presented for cash. *It was refused.* There was no doubt of its genuineness, of its being the property of the presenter, of the power of the treasurer to cash it; no authority for the act was given but that the Collector had given orders that no large note should be accepted. What better way can be conceived to frighten a native, nay to deter a European from accepting them? To the present day a larger note than 50 rupees is practically useless, and likely to continue so. We have Government, for in the Mofussil the Collector is to the natives the representative of Government, refusing to accept one of its own promises, how much more chary will private persons be, and how necessarily.

Again the great argument for the new currency was the convenience which would result from the employment of notes negotiable in all parts of India. We had pathetic accounts of the difficulties resulting from the fact that the paper money of this country was so limited in its area of circulation, and we were promised that under the new arrangement as the promises were made in the name of the Supreme Government or as it is expressed "Government of India" they would be equally valuable in Tinnevelly or the Punjab, in Burmah or in Bombay. This would be a great boon and was hailed as such; and yet how stands the fulfilment. Calcutta and Bombay notes in this Presidency are not worth the paper they are written on, as far as our Government are concerned. They may not be received in payment of taxes or in any other financial transaction, and further, cannot be changed in the Treasury at any discount. In Madras this anomaly is not much felt as the mercantile houses will always receive them or at worst charge but a small percentage: but in the Mofussil, the treasury is often, nay almost always, the only place in which money may be obtained. A coffee or cotton planter sends his produce to Bombay, and is mocked with payment in Bombay notes which he can neither change nor discount. An invalid from Calcutta, recruiting his shattered health on the Neilgherries, brings with him Bengal currency and receives his monthly pay in the same. These he must send to an agent in Madras at great risk of loss in the post, and have a discount deducted from his paltry pittance.

But what must be the effect of all this upon the natives? Can they distinguish such fine points as "the Government of India as represented in Madras" from the bold statement on the note—"The Government of India, I promise to pay?" There can be but one effect—a total distrust by the natives of their rulers. The most absurd rumours are prevalent and implicitly believed. But a short time ago, many shops in Madras were closed by their owners, because they thought that it was intended to collect all the rupees and give leather in exchange, and it was not till the converiability of the paper was proved, that the alarm subsided.

We are the more anxious that these obstacles should be remained, because we already feel the enormous benefits resulting from the change, and we wish its good effects to be felt throughout, that the masses of native society: and our anxiety is the greater because we are sure that there can be no more effectual method devised for keeping our empire secure, than to unite the people to us by the certainty that any attempt to overthrow our rule must rebound with greater force upon themselves, by the utter destruction of the value of their dearly beloved wealth.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(From the Times, June 2.)

The people of England ought to be very much obliged the aristocracy for getting the Exhibition ready, and ing the building for them, so that it may open to at one shilling this day. The nobility prepared it the gantry at the cost of a sovereign a-day, and the gentry, first at five shillings a-day and then at half-a-crown, have prepared it for the community. Every artisan who pays his shilling this morning will see a vast deal more, and enjoy a much more beautiful sight, than the generous purchasers of five-guinea tickets a month ago. The spacious areas under the Domes are cleared of scaffoldings; the Nave is a comparatively open promenade; the Courts and the Aisles are about as much finished as any great things ever is in this world; the packing-cases have gone to some vast limbo out of doors, the dust is laid, and the hammer hushed at last. Mistakes have been corrected, afterthoughts supplied, and ten thousand criticisms have been more or less attended to.

So, walk in, good Million. The Palace is now your own. By walking a mile west of Hyde Parkcorner, and at the modest cost of one shilling, you will see more than all the Sovereigns of Europe, all the millionaires, all the travellers could have seen before at anyexpenditure of money and time. So far as regards everything not a hundred years old, you have all the world here. Not even a hundred letters of introduction, a thousand pounds, the title of his "Excellency," a good figure and address, and two years holiday, would have opened to your eyes so many pictures and other works of genius, so many marvels in nature and in art. The Picture Galleries alone would take a month to do them well by the catalogue; yet it is something to wander up and down, and to rest now and then on a well-cushioned sofa, and see before you some famous portrait, or some landscape of the English school, or some well-known scene from history or tale. Wherever the eye rests there is an object worth the passing minute. Below, a few steps this way or that way, you find yourself in the Boulevard des Italiens or the Rue de la Paix; in the manufactory of Sevres, or the Gobelins; or, if you please, in the manufactories of Dresden or Copenhagen? wherever old art still lingers, or the sun of genius and of patronage rises on a new school. If you prefer it, you are at once in Rome, in Mr. Gibson's studio, wondering if Hope is still in Pandora's casket, or gazing at the wonderful photographs of Roman ruins and Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican. Rome, indeed, you can hardly miss, for she has had the post of honour given her at the great entrance of the Exhibition. In one transept you may walk through pyramids of Bohemian glass into Austria, and find a day's work, if you do moderate justice to her. The Zollverein cannot find room enough in the opposite half-end of the Transept, and overflows into and under the Galleries—a week's tour through a labyrinth of ingenuity, labour, and skill. It is most profuse in its display. Russia, though imitative, is proudly select; Denmark boldly claims the prize of design: everywhere you see a nation, such indeed as it is, the very epitome of itself. What is this with its elaborate lace, its Moresque ornaments, its splendid but somewhat heavy decorative work, bespeaking some grave old tradition? This is Spain and Portugal. Pass them, and you are in a conquered country. An immense outwork, hung with splendid tapestries and surrounded by costly carvings and bronzes, has seized the Nave. It is France overstepping her frontier, though her legitimate space is itself an Empire, and has been arranged with all the skill that has been for centuries at work on the map of her own capital. Enter, and you discover at once that you are on the shores of a great maritime Power. Stupendous breakwaters, reservoirs, docks, lighthouses, piers, and other naval constructions, prove how much we may learn from our neighbour. As you advance, the arts of Peace gradually predominate: you are in a beautifully furnished salon, a boudoir, or at the banqueting-table of the Hotel de Ville, at the will of the designers. Yet France, which is a week's exhibition by itself, is only one acre out of two-and-twenty.

But, while there are considerable areas of the vast edifice which have only just been completed and filled, there are still large spaces which can hardly be said to have been discovered till now. That there are Northern Courts has been known some time, for they are a geographical necessity, like the backwoods of America or the interior of New Holland,—we beg its pardon,—Australia. But the region has only just been opened up by exploring parties, whose report has induced others to visit the fabulous scene. It is a day's work in itself. It contains no small part of our colonies, with their curious mixture of gold dust in heaps, various woods, fine wools, fabrics of bark, savage ornaments, and oddities of all kinds. But Brazil, Peru, Hayti, all our West Indies, Siam, Japan, and China, have settled here, and most certainly no one knows what the world is till he has taken a slow walk, and used his eye right and left, from the Canadian trophy right through to the Austrian Court at the other end of the Northern Aisle. There are all sorts of details of the queer but advanced civilization of Japan, which seems to have everything that we have in some grotesque form. Then we have to thank Lady Mitchell for a greater quantity of the spoil of the Chinese Emperor's Winter Palace than we thought our clever allies had left to our troops. There is the large wooden screen which stood behind the throne of the Emperor, covered with rude figures of objects of the first utility, as if meant to carry a tradition of the arts through a period of danger. It might have stood behind Noah's chair in the Ark. Whose are these human skulls set in massive gold, of the rudest work? Are they, too, antediluvian? Let the phrenologists look at them. Close to these colonial or barbaric regions the British cabinetmakers and upholsterers, headed by the Ecclesiological Society, have pitched their tents. If you want to furnish a room which it would be impossible to enter without shaving the crown of your head, lengthening your coat to the ground, and swearing Norman oaths, you can do so there,—that is, if you are flush of money. It is not every man who can enter that Court and take a fancy to an armoire, a bookshelf, or a writing-stand. But we are bound to say this branch of art has advanced backwards wonderfully even in the short space of time that has retrograded since the last Exhibition. If things go on at this rate, not only our churches, but our studies and our drawing-room, will be older than they were five hundred years ago. The modern English furniture-people in the adjacent Courts have worked very hard, but it is easier to dive than to fly, and they have not gone up quite as fast as the mediævalists have gone down. In the Galleries above these Courts there is a world of art, of science, delicate machines, pretty inventions, and curious fabrics, worth a life to investigate if one had a life extra for the purpose. Few people have, and if anybody aspires to master these Galleries he must begin early: there is no time to be lost.

We believe we are within the truth when we say that, in every kind of thing heretofore embraced in a general Exhibition, the quantity and quality here are far ahead of all predecessors. The machinery in the Western Annexe, and the collection of useful articles in the Eastern, are each enough for many days of close study. There are stories of people having spent a whole day in the Eastern Annexe, wandering through streets of eatables and other good and useful things, and never finding their way into the passage leading to the Transept, the Dome, and the great Nave. No doubt, on the shilling days there will still be room for a quiet ramble in that ill-used and much neglected quarter. On the threshold you may choose your own tombstone of Aberdeen granite, and have all your virtues carved on it beforehand. On entering it you will find that it includes about an acre of agricultural machines, enough to subsoil, to surface-plough, to scarify, to roll, to sow, to cut, to reap, to carry, to thrash, to winnow, to grind, to sift, to knead, to bake, a whole country. A score or two of the great makers contend for the prize of ingenuity and power, and the results are colossal. Many of the machines pass an ordinary intelligence. They look as if they had only to be set going and they would soon perforate the solid globe. But we must not exhaust our wonder before we get to what has a more legitimate claim to it,—the Western Annexe, which contains several acres of the finest marine engines, in model and in full size, locomotives, carriages, and manufacturing machines of every imaginable kind. It is a world of iron and brass. As you go about there are spinning mills, eighty feet broad, going backwards and forwards, paddles and screws busily revolving, cataracts and cascades, falling over your head, enough, one would think, to drain the Bedford Level: immense millstones crushing something with fearful energy, type-founding, paper-making and cutting machines, Turkey-carpets and other fabrics in the process of manufacture. For still life there are gigantic rows of bright vacuum pans: some of the largest cylinders and largest shafts ever made; and huge masses of iron and steel, bent, twisted, and broken showing how man can play with the obedient metal. There are men punching and shearing sheets of iron an inch think or more. Smaller crafts have had the temerity to settle in this region of monsters. There are several lights vying for the honour of burning out your eyes. There is the ancient potter at work, as ready as ever to fashion the vessel as he pleases. There are a printer and a typefounder at work. There is a man who, with a riband-saw, will cut your name out of a block of wood in no time. There is an Italian lady whose eyes and lips and deep rich voice would fain persuade you to buy a ship's cable, of which she spins from an iron riband a link in three minutes, and which she says will bear twice the strain of the ordinary wrought iron. You may see any number of medals struck in honour of your visit.

But we must leave this Annexe, and run out, shutting our eyes, for we have a great deal to do. Under the Picture Gallery we have to look at a mile of carriages. This is the time to choose your vehicle, if you are setting up one. The country clergy and their ladies are looking very hard at them, and the waggonets already have some fair occupants, while their husbands quietly go down the whole rank. When you come to the conclusion that it is difficult to choose out of five hundred you will emerge into the Southern Courts. Close to Rome, its statutes, its wonderful mosaics, its china—every bit "sold,"—its promises of the future and memorials of the past, there is your own country, British reader, represented as the Royal Commissioners have thought most appropriate. What are you doing? Of course, you are not cutting a statue, or making a mosaic either to wear in a ring or to cover a church wall; so, what are you doing, model Englishman? You are making lead pencils at the rate of a dozen a-minute, and needles, and coins. There are no end of coining machines at work. There is a man weaving velvet. Whether it be here, or in the Western Annexe or the Northern Gallery, we doubt if there is any process you may want to see, and will not find. But what shall we say of the acre of British earthenware, from the Queen's dessert service to the draining-tiles, firebricks, and terra cotta paving? There is a city of models in glass cases. You will have to search long in vain for your friend's model he is so anxious you should see, which cost him such pains, and got, he says, so roughly handled and ill-placed by the officials. It is there, nevertheless. The Ecclesiologists, besides their own Court in the North, revel and triumph in the South-eastern Transept. There have stretched a screen of metalwork in the worst style of the earth, besides a forest of candelabra, standing or hanging lecterns, pulpits, seats, and desks behind. We will own that the display, brilliant and wondrous as it is, suggests some misgiving as to the final results of form and colour in too close alliance with religion. There are half-a-dozen peal of real church bells actually up and daily rung. There will now be no more cry for "More organs" or "More pianos." There are fifty in constant use. Is there anything more that we have to tell our country readers? Of course, they know that there are great and small arms in the place enough for a considerable army. The Armstrong guns are the real pets of the Exhibition. Knowing men are playing with them all day long, looking at them lovingly, patting them, and showing how to work them. There is always a crowd waiting to see them more closely; as there is a crowd also, and not a little one, at Garrard's, at Hunt and Roskell's, at Emmanuel's, at Hancock's, at the piping bullfinch, and at some of the French displays. A man must keep a large notebook, and have the gift of using it, to tell not merely what there is in the place but what chiefly draws the 18,000 who have daily promensded along the Nave, sat in masses upon the dais under the two Domes, gathered round Minton's majolica fountain, and filled the immense Picture Galleries and Saloons. Have we mentioned that there is plated glass enough, we should think, for several large cathedrals? Perhaps our readers will be surprised now to hear that there are not far from a hundred thousand exhibitors, and that France alone has supplied more than seven thousand.

"But, after all, it is only eleven years since the last Exhibition," we seem to hear some people say; "and eleven years hence there will be still more to see." When there will be another exhibition is a question which depends upon persons and things far beyond our ken or control; but, if time be measured by improvement or by mere change, then these eleven years have been twenty-two. Since the last exhibition there have come up the Armstrong gun, the Enfield rifle, and iron-plated ships: several new goldfields, with a proportionate development of the colonies; the opening of China and Japan; the example of the Manchester Exhibition, leading to our new Picture Gallery; the addition of Rome and Naples to the list of exhibitors; a greatly increased rivalry in glass, in porcelain, in iron, in paper, in furniture, in jewelry, and many other things. Onyx marble has been discovered. Machinery has been applied to many purposes hitherto left to unassisted hand labour. Mediæval architecture has fairly taken root in the national mind. Our ships of war are doubling their tonnage, finding their lines, and thickening their iron sheathing. Photography, the electric telegraph, and instruments for measuring and recording meteorological changes have made a great start. All the nations of the earth are interchanging their productions much more freely than eleven years ago. Corn, wine, and oil are more abundant, and come here in greater varieties. The wealth of the world has increased, and the exhibiters have better hope of turning their pains to good account than they had eleven years ago. All these differences in the comparison of the two periods have told on the Exhibition, and made it in all respects vastly larger and more beautiful than that of 1851. It has suffered some sad blows, but they are from without rather than within. The loss of its great patron and promoter seemed at first hardly possible to get over. A still deeper wound has been struck at its success by the distress of the manufacturing districts. But whoever can visit it, even at a cost of time and money somewhat beyond his wont, will find that he has no reason to regret an expenditure which teaches him more than books and companions, and places him, as it were, in the front rank of the world's material progress and outward civilization.

BOHEMIAN SUPERSTITIONS.—On this curious subject we find a highly amusing article by Baron Ernouf, in the *Revue Contemporaine*. According to the Bohemian creed, the festivals of the Virgin Mary used to be held sacred even by animals; and birds, for instance, took particular care not to work at their nests on those days. The cuckoo having infringed that custom, was cursed, and obliged to wander perpetually without ever having a nest of its own. The following Pagan custom has survived in Bohemia in some localities of the circle of Budweis:—"When a marriage takes place during carnival-time, a cock is sacrificed with great ceremony. The victim is selected and fattened with the utmost care at least a fortnight beforehand. On this day prescribed for the sacrifice, the cock is subjected to a regular criminal trial; they dress it up in a pair of trousers, a grey mantle and red cap: two of the persons present are the prosecutors; a third with a big book in his hand, plays the part of a judge and pronounces sentence on the culprit, amid the applause of the bystanders. The cock is then carried in great pomp, preceded by music, to the public square, where a platform has been erected, with his executioner by his side, dressed in red, with his cutlass in his hand. Before the execution all the bystanders solemnly ask the cock's pardon; then the executioner performs his office; the dead body of the victim is carried home processionally, its head is given to the two accusers, and the rest is roasted and eaten. Another singular custom is observed in the village of Chebsek, where, on Shrove Tuesday, the young girls of the place get up before daybreak, go and sit a-straddle in hand, upon a dog bound, and there spin for a few minutes, thinking thereby to secure to themselves a good year's work. In order to render this ceremony fully efficacious, it is absolutely requisite that it should be performed in that peculiar costume under which painters represent Mother Eve; might, however, fortunately easily a discreet veil over the scene."

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. I. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8. The Devoted Attached Coupte; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, Thacker's Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Pachegunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Articles, viz.:—

1 Case of Glassware.
100 Spare bottoms for Argand Lamps.
Wall Shades, few Bronze and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops.
1 Large Musical Box, with Drum and Bell, several pairs of double and single plated Candlesticks, with Shades, Pairs of Cut Quart and Pint Decanters of different patterns, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

Just received, four new Cottage Pianofortes, by W. Bowman, in Rosewood Case, 6 and ⅓ Octaves, with Metalic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements.

TERMS—CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th July 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all exposnes will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
500 ,, ,, Long Cloths.
600 ,, ,, Madapollams.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist &c. &c.
On account of the concerned.
24 Coils Jute Ropes.
2 ,, Hemp do.
All more or less damaged by salt water.

SALE OF BRIG "SUTTYA POONA."

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Choja Lilla Pershan, the first purchaser, by order of Choja Hussunbhoy Bulloobhoy, the Brig *Sutiya Poona*, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c., as she now lies near Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

WINES.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
In pints ..... ,, 7-8 ,,

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 10th July 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c., a few Bales of superior Navy Canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 0, pieces of English Brussels Carpeting, Serge Cloth, Silver neat Hunting Watches, a few dozens of light English Bed-room Chairs, a case of Black Silk Hats, &c.

3 neat and handsome pattern new Dinner Services for 18 persons each, 3 ditto Tea ditto, 4 ditto dessert ditto, 6 sets of Toilet Furniture, and 12 sets of Jugs.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Buggy or Saddle Horse, height 14-1, eight years old, goes well in single Harness or Saddle.
An English-built Dog Cart, in good condition.
Really good pale Brandy, for sale at Rs. 18 per dozen, to close an account.
A Mahogany Square Piano, by *Doring & Co.*, nearly new.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th July 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE FANCY GOODS,

By Public Auction.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 14th instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, the undermentioned 14 Cases of Fancy Goods viz.

1 Case Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots.
1 Case Assorted Combs, Shoe Horns, Tongue Scrapers, Tooth Picks, &c. &c.
1 Case Bird Cages, Tin Water Buckets &c.
1 Case Furniture in Metal Tubes.
1 Case Hair Oil.
1 Case Pomatum.
1 Case—100 Dozen Scented Soap.
1 Case—50 Dozen Ditto.
1 Case—6 Trunks fitted with best Perfumery.
1 Case—2 Do. do. large do.
1 Case—18 Dozen Lavender Water.
1 Case assorted Scents in handsome cut Glass Bottles.
1 Case sundry goods, viz., Photograph Frames, Cigar Holders, Glass Jugs, Paper Weights, Hand Bells, &c.

A beautiful assortment of very richly Carved Ivory Table Ornaments, Brooches, and a set containing Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings.
A Case Bohemian Glass Table Ornaments.
A Plated Pocket Spy Glass, by *Jones*, of London, and an Opera Glass.

By order of the Administrator General.

The Effects of the late Mr. John Rennel and other deceased persons, consisting of Camphorwood and Blackwood Chest of Drawers, Writing Desk, Pictures, Books, Wearing Apparel, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Globe Lamps, Copper and Brass Cooking Pots, &c.

ALSO

By order of the Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital,

The Sundry Effects of deceased persons, consisting of a few articles of Gold and Silver Ornaments, Copper and Brass Utensils, &c. &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 21st instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House situated in Nizampoora Street, near Null Bazar, Without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2658, and standing in the name of the late Amina Bebee, widow of the late Shaik Fazoo Vullud Abdoolla, deceased.

Condition of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs Laurie, Bedford and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamalled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 10th July 1862.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

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